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PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Communications were made by Dr. H. G. Beyer, U. S. N., report on intracellular digestion and its relations to pathology; by Dr. J. A. Ryder, on the probable origin and homologies of the flukes of Cetaceans and Sirenians.

Feb. 21.—Communications were made by Dr. Theodore Gill, on the relative values of different types in palæontology; by Dr. H. G. Beyer, U. S. N., on genital apparatus of *Lingula*; by Mr. J. L. Wortman, on a method for exhibiting the relationships of the bones of the skull; by Mr. Frederick W. True, on the recent capture of right whales off Long Island.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB, Feb. 13.—A lecture on Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, illustrated by stereopticon, was given by Rev. A. E. Winship.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, Feb. 4.—Mr. Wm. M. Davis read a paper on geographic evolution, illustrated by models for use in teaching.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Feb. 26.—David Dudley Field, delivered a lecture entitled, Nomenclature of cities and towns in the United States.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Jan. 19.—The following paper was read: Glacial observations in Canada and on the Northern borders of the State of New York, by Dr. A. A. Julien; Prof. D. S. Martin exhibited some views and photographs of interesting geological scenery.

Feb. 9.—The following paper was read: Tin deposits in the Black Hills of Dakota (illustrated with specimens and photographs), by Prof. G. E. Bailey.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY NATURAL SCIENCES, Dec. 4.—Professor Heilprin gave the result of his examination of fossiliferous pebbles from near the East Park reservoir. Most of the fossils are barely recognizable as organic remains, but *Spirifer perlamilosus* could be identified. The formation represented by these pebbles is the Decker's Ferry sandstone connecting the Oriskany with the Lower Helderberg beds. This deposit extends in a south-western direction from about thirteen miles north of the Delaware Water gap. The same speaker also showed specimens of rock from New York containing particles and masses of serpentine closely resembling the so-called *Eozoon canadense*, yet with sufficient difference to show clearly that they were formed by mineral accretion. Professor Heilprin held that these specimens were enough to prove the non-organic nature of *Eozoon*.